

## Spread of Smallpox.

### Chairman Taber of the State Board of Health Deals With the Situation.

Columbia, Jan. 7.—That general vaccination is necessary now as much as ever appears from the announcement that the dread disease of smallpox has made its appearance on the coast, and that the patient has been in Clinfin college at Orangeburg, leaving that institution upon getting sick. The chairman of the State board of health has been quite sick and has been unable heretofore to give the smallpox situation the attention he desired. Last evening the State received the following from him:

To the Editor of The State:

I am constrained to send you the official announcement from Dr. H. M. Stuart of Beaufort, S. C., through Dr. T. Grange Simons of Charleston, S. C., a member of the State board of health, of another outbreak of Smallpox within the borders of the State. In my humble judgment the people of the State have been led willing captives by their hopes and are criminally negligent in surrounding themselves with every possible safeguard against the extension and ravages of this loathsome disease.

Permit me to urge you to continue and redouble your efforts in behalf of a misguided people with whom speedy action is an imperative necessity in the presence of a possible epidemic.

As chairman of the State board of health, permit me to thank you for your earnest, timely advocacy of whatever might promote the health of our people. I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,  
Charles R. Taber, M. D.,  
Chairman State Board of Health.

The letter of Dr. Simons reads as follows:

Charleston, Jan. 5.  
Dr. Charles Taber, Chairman State Board of Health:

Dear Sir: Dr. Stuart has sent me the enclosed letters. I refer them to you for action as you may deem best. I wrote you important letters December 27, 1897, so far I have had no reply.

Yours respectfully,  
T. Grange Simons, M. D.

The first enclosure was as follows:  
Beaufort, S. C., January 4, 1898.  
Dr. T. Grange Simons, Charleston, S. C.:

Dear Doctor: Mr. Martin from Tomoley has reported to me that he heard yesterday that there was a case of smallpox on his place near Tomoley depot. I will go on the train to-day and see if it is so. The patient is his foreman's son just from Clinfin university. I will wire you to-night if the report is true. You must then advise me what to do. We have no money to guard and isolate, etc. You will hear from me. Yours truly,

H. M. Stuart.  
The second enclosure reads as follows:

SHELDON, S. C., Jan. 4, 1898.  
Dr. T. Grange Simons, Charleston, S. C.

Dear Doctor: I am waiting for the train to carry me back to Beaufort and I am utilizing the time by writing to you a description of the case of smallpox that I have just seen. It is unmistakably a case of smallpox. I think it will be confirmed. The boy, or young man, John Mitchell, has recently returned from Clinfin. He has been here just long enough for the disease to develop to the stage it is now in; he was in Beaufort last Wednesday; complained of headache, etc.; applied to a physician for medicine. Dr. Rittles saw him yesterday; pronounced it a case of smallpox. I got Prioleau to come over with me to-day and we confirmed this diagnosis. There can be no possible doubt of it. Mitchell says his roommate had the same thing before he left. If this is so, is it right that the authorities at Clinfin should have kept it quiet? The neighborhood is crowded with negroes; a great many have of course seen this case, and although I have given all instruction to the contrary, I have no doubt many more will see him before he gets well or goes under. The white planters in the neighborhood are very anxious and request that steps be taken to have a general vaccination instituted. This will cost some money, but it could be done at not much cost. If the virus is furnished I think it could be done at about 25 cents per head. You must remember this is in the country and the State is the only source from which the pay can come. I intend to try and institute compulsory vaccination in the town of Beaufort, but out here, of course, I can do nothing. Some of the gentlemen suggested that they make application to the governor, but I told them to wait until I communicated with you.

The times are so dull that the physicians about here will be willing to work for very little remuneration. Let me hear from you as soon as possible. My life will not be worth living until I start something in the way of prevention. I have ordered every thing done that can be in the way of isolation, etc. I remain yours very truly,

H. M. Stuart.

It is not yet known what steps the State board of health will take to prevent the spread of the disease on the coast and a possible spread of it at Orangeburg.

Greenville, Jan. 7.—There are now about 20 cases of smallpox in the pest house. One negro man was taken out to-day and a woman yesterday. Five or six of the patients are almost well. The origin of all the cases is pretty clearly traced to contact with the Stenhouse family in which the disease started.

Spartanburg, Jan. 7.—A smallpox patient escaped from the Greenville pest house and came here last night, stopping at the home of another negro Thos. Bomar, a respectable brick mason. The case was discovered and pronounced smallpox by Dr. L. J. Blake, chairman of the board of health, early this morning. The house was immediately quarantined and a police officer stationed on the outside. The authorities will build a pest house and hope to prevent the spread of the disease.

No great alarm is felt in the city, as the patient is on the outskirts, far removed from both colleges.

At a meeting of the city council this afternoon it was decided to make vaccination compulsory.

### Our Suffrage Limitations.

Not often do we find Northern newspapers or editing the South with blazings the way of progress in political reforms and the following which we clip from the New York Post is notable:

The South Carolina suffrage qualification, that the applicant be able to read or that he possess a certain amount of property, strikes the Poughkeepsie Eagle (Rep.) "as in all respects the most eminently wise and fair proposition for the limitation of the franchise that we have yet seen," and it adds: "It does not become us republicans nor anybody else to find fault with it. It would be a good thing if the South Carolina requirement should be made universal throughout the country."

The Poughkeepsie Eagle is an independent newspaper of the best class. Its recognition of the value of the work of the South Carolina constitutional convention is not merely a compliment to the State but is well calculated to brush away the idea that prevails to some degree in the North that all South suffrage innovations have no other object than the prevalent suppression of the Negro vote. Even if the latter was a chief object of our suffrage limitations, the law is good and salutary in itself—not because it decimates the Negro vote but because it multiplies the strength of the intelligent elements of society.

While the administration of the suffrage laws of South Carolina have not been altogether fair even since the adoption of the new constitution, it is certain that year by year in future the unfairness will decrease. We do not believe that any number of Negroes have been unfairly disfranchised. Some laxness in the application of the test to illiterate white men has probably been shown but this can cut no figure hereafter. Henceforward in South Carolina elections will be confined to those who will at least know what they do when they vote and this great step in advance by the State The Eagle discerns.

The Eagle's expression is further significant in that it is a sign that the reputable people of the North sympathize with Southern people in their difficulties with the "Negro problem" and that they are ready to endorse efforts towards its solution that are neither corrupt nor violent. The time may come when this moral backing from the North will be of great service, for it is not to be supposed that the suffrage limitations forever dispose of the Negro in Southern politics.—Greenville News.

**CHILL & FEVER**  
**Take JOHNSON'S**

A comparatively new industry, that of making valuable products from dry cornstalks, promises to do a great deal in enhancing the value of the corn stalk cellulose and corn pith cellulose are manufactured are now in operation, and it is said that plans for eight more have been completed. The Kansas City Star says that "the men who have given most attention to the subject declare that the discovery of the uses that can be made of corn pith is one of the greatest scientific achievements of the age, and such large things are expected of it that the company controlling the processes for making corn pith cellulose is capitalized for \$50,000,000."

**Quinine and other fever medicines take from 5 to 10 days to cure fever.**  
**Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic cures in ONE DAY.**

The comptroller general has received the report of the insurance companies doing business in the state. The reports include the business for the first nine months of 1897 only as there was not time to obtain the reports for the full year. The life, fire and accident companies received in nine months, \$1,212,620.44 in premiums and paid \$6,062.94 in taxes to state.

Corbett has offered Fitzsimmons \$35,000 to fight him to a finish.

## THEODORE DURRANT HANGED.

Cool and Collected to the Last  
---A Speech From the Gallows.

### HE PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.

San Quentin, Cal., Jan. 7.—When Theo. Durrant died on the gallows this morning for the murder of Blanche Lamou he gave such an exhibition of coolness and nerve as has seldom been seen under similar circumstances. Hopeful almost to the very last that something or some one would intervene to save him, he walked to the scaffold and made his speech, protesting his innocence as calmly and with as distinct enunciation as if he had been addressing an assemblage of friends upon some topic of the day. His face was pale, his eyes were red, but his voice was firm and he stood as solidly as a rock when he proclaimed his innocence and professed forgiveness of those who, he said, had hounded him to death.

There was not a hitch in the plans of Warden Hale in carrying out the sentence of the law. The noose was adjusted, the trap was sprung, the stout rope held and Durrant's dead body dangled at the end. The neck was broken by the fall of five feet and 15 minutes later the murderer's body was out down and placed in the coffin.

In spite of the exciting events of last night when Durrant was besieged by newspaper reporters and talked to his parents until 11:30 p. m., he rested easily during the night and shortly after 6 o'clock he awoke and bid his guards good morning.

Consistent to the last, Durrant died professing religion. He accepted at the last moment the comforts of the Catholic church instead of those of the Baptist faith, in which he was reared. Rev. Rader, a Protestant minister, had arranged to ascend the scaffold with Durrant, but the minister would not say he thought Durrant innocent and the condemned man declined to accept his services unless the reverend gentleman professed belief in his innocence. Then it was that the once ardent Baptist turned to the Roman Catholic church for consolation and called upon Father Lagan, priest who had frequently visited him in prison, to attend him.

Father Lagan responded promptly and performed the last solemn rites of the church. Durrant seemed in close consultation with the priest and seemed to be deeply interested in the ceremony.

As the hour of the execution arrived the prisoner became somewhat restless. His father and mother were admitted to bid him a last farewell. The elder Durrant grasped his son by the hand and the young man then turned to comfort his mother, who cried hysterically. Durrant embraced her tenderly, saying: "The hour has come for us to part," and put her gently away. The grief-stricken mother was led to a private room where she remained until after the execution. The father, however, went to the execution room, and, supported by two friends, saw his son meet his death.

Warden Hale did not attempt to hurry matters, but allowed the supreme court to take some action. Finally when word flashed across the continent that the supreme court had declined to interfere, the warden ordered the programme of the day to be carried out.

At 10 34 o'clock, Durrant, accompanied by Father Lagan, appeared at the door of the execution room. He was followed by his father, a friend, Warden Hale and the guards. His father and friends walked around the gallows to the front, while Durrant and his keepers climbed to the gallows platform. Instantly on arriving at the gallows his legs and arms were pinioned and the rope was placed about his neck. The hangman was about to adjust the black cap when Durrant announced his desire to speak. Permission was given and the doomed murderer spoke as follows:

"I desire to say that although I am an innocent man, innocent of every crime that has been charged against me, I bear no animosity towards those who have persecuted me, not even the press of San Francisco, which hounded me to the grave. If any man thinks I am going to spring a sensation, I am not, except it is a sensation that I am an innocent man, brought to the grave by my persecutors. But I forgive them all. They will get justice from the great God, who is master of us all, and there I also expect to get justice, that is the justice of an innocent man. Whether or not the perpetrators of the crime of which I am charged are discovered, it will make no difference to me now, but I say this day will be a shame to the great State of California. I forgive everybody who has persecuted me—an innocent man, whose hands have never been stained with blood—and I go to meet my God with forgiveness of all men."

The words were delivered slowly and distinctly and without emphasis. The eager crowd of spectators grouped closer to the wooden frame work that they might not lose a word of what was being said. No sound could be heard except the even tones of the man about to die.

## The Penitentiary's Excellent Showing.

The annual reports of the board of directors and superintendent of the penitentiary were yesterday made public and are given below:

Columbia, Dec. 31, 1897.  
To His Excellency Wm. H. Ellerbe, Governor of South Carolina.

Dear Sir: The board of directors of the South Carolina State penitentiary have the honor herein to submit to you their annual report for the fiscal year beginning Jan. 1 and ending Dec. 31, 1897, together with the report of the superintendent, clerk, captain of the guards, physician and chaplain.

For a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements, reference may be had to the report of the clerk of the prison and secretary of board, but in order to eliminate the necessity of your examination of the many small transactions of the institution, and to arrive at the results of the work done, we submit the following condensed report:

Receipts:	\$85,859.30
Disbursements:	
Incidental expenses.	\$65,112.15
To amount paid sinking fund commission for money advanced to pay for Reed farm and interest on same.	9,649.72
To amount paid to general fund of State of South Carolina.	10,000.00—84,761.87
Balance on hand.	\$1,097.43
Amount due the institution for convict hire, etc.,	11,971.41
Total.	\$13,068.84
Liabilities.	4,389.03
Leaving balance of.	\$8,678.81

We congratulate the State upon this new source of revenue. This year for the first time within the memory of this board, the State has received a cash revenue from this source. A reference to the above statement will show a cash payment to the State's general fund of \$10,000, besides the institution has met all of its obligations as they came due.

The special committee appointed by your excellency as ex officio chairman of the board to make an inventory of the property of the institution, both in the prison and on the several farms, completed their work and a statement thereof is included within this report. We invite a comparison of this report with the one of last year, and you will note an increase of value to the amount of \$24,446.44, notwithstanding the low price of cotton.

It has been our aim to run the institution on economic and businesslike principles, and we are proud to note the above increase and a comparative reduction of expenditures.

We have furnished labor to Clemson college this year amounting to \$1,056, valuing the same at \$5.50 per month and Winthrop Normal and Industrial college \$780 in cash, in lieu of the labor granted them on the State farms. We think the above an eye-opener to you and the legislature showing as it does that this institution is forced to contribute to the support of these institutions by statutory law.

We do not object to assisting other institutions of the State, but think that proper credit should be given us by you and the public generally. In other words, we ask that we be put on a business basis by requiring all labor used from this institution to be paid for, and all laws to the contrary be repealed.

Our directorship and the duties falling on us, as such, have been made pleasant and agreeable by the efficient and painstaking assistance rendered in each department, by the different officers of the institution.

With thanks for the many courtesies shown us, both as officers of your administration and individuals, we are, respectfully,

T. J. Cunningham,

S. P. J. Garrison,

W. O. Tatum,

J. H. Blackwell,

J. H. Wharton,

Board of Directors.

### COL NEAL'S REPORT.

Col. Neal's report reads as follows: To the Honorable Board of Directors of the South Carolina Penitentiary.

Gentlemen: As required by law, I herewith submit this my fifth annual report as superintendent of the South Carolina penitentiary for the year 1897:

### CONVICT STATEMENT.

We had confined in the penitentiary, on farms and camp as shown by our last report 818 prisoners, discharged by expiration of sentence, 232; lost by pardon, 17; escaped, 24; suicide, 1; death, 26; received from county courts, 185; leaving in confinement Dec. 31, 1897, 723—95 less than one year ago.

### HEALTH AND SANITARY STATEMENT.

We have lost by death 26, which is a small death rate, considering the uncomfortable, badly constructed prison building. Our death rate is increased yearly from the disabled and sick prisoners being sent to the institution from the county chain-gangs, some of which only live a few days. In order to promote the health of the prisoners, we spend all the money, time and attention necessary, in a liberal way.

The construction and ventilation of the present building, in this day of improvement is without excuse. To make the prisoners comfortable all

has been done without new structures. We have put in new iron spring beds, cemented the walls of the cells to prevent vermin, put in first-class water closets, etc. The present building should be torn down and a new modern one built from the same material, which can be done at a small cost. I respectfully recommend that this be done as soon as practicable. I called your attention last year to the fact that the present supply of drinking water was becoming more and more unsafe, as shown by analysis. I again report the warning and hope some step will be taken along this line of improvement. For a full statement as to the health condition of the institution, I respectfully refer you to the report of Dr. D. S. Pope.

### MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

We have preaching and church services each Sunday morning, conducted by our worthy chaplain, Rev. A. P. Norris, also Sunday school and singing in the afternoon, conducted by Messrs. Stanley and Adams. The prisoners take much interest and enjoy the Sabbath exercises. We appropriate from \$40 to \$50 annually for the Sunday school literature, which is supplemented by contributions from all over the country.

### IMPROVEMENTS AT PENITENTIARY.

New laundry complete, building improved, by new roof and cemented floors, etc., at a cost of \$800.

### REED FARM IMPROVEMENTS.

New barn for mules, hospital building, lot fencing, 400 acres pasture enclosed with wire at a cost of \$5,000.

Crop statement Reed farm, 32 mule crop, J. J. Cooley, Manager.

7,037 bushels oats at 40c,	\$2,814.80
535 bales of cotton at \$22 50,	12,037.40
13,000 bushels cotton seed at 15c,	1,950.00
340 tons peavine hay, at \$15,	5,100.00
170 tons oat straw at \$7 50,	1,200.00
40 tons fodder at \$10,	400.00
30 ton shucks at \$7 50,	225.00
7,000 bushels corn at 50c,	3,500.00
1,250 bushels potatoes at 25c,	312.50
675 bushels peas at 65c,	4,387.75
13,500 pounds pork at 5c,	675.00
Total value farm prod'ts,	\$28,653.55

An average of 16 2 3 bales of cotton weighing 438 pounds per bale, a cash average of \$894.48 to the mule. **DESAUSSURE FARM IMPROVEMENTS.**

Cotton shed, hay house, 400 acres pasture enclosed with wire at a cost of \$500.

Crop statement DeSausure farm, 32 mule crop, W. T. McGill, Manager.

5,950 bushels oats at 40c,	\$2,380.00
440 bales of cotton at \$22 50,	9,900.00
11,000 bushels cotton seed at 15c,	1,650.00
450 bushels peas at 65c,	292.50
1,000 bushels corn at 50c,	3,000.00
900 bushels potatoes at 25c,	225.00
300 tons peavine hay at \$15,	4,500.00
160 tons oat straw at \$7 50,	1,200.00
75 tons shucks at \$7 50,	562.50
26 tons fodder at \$10,	260.00
10,400 pounds pork at 5c,	520.00
Total value farm prod'ts,	\$24,490.00

An average of 13 3 4 bales of cotton, weighing 434 pounds per bale; a cash average of \$765.31 to the mule.

### LEXINGTON FARM.

Eight mule crop, S. A. Miller, Manager.

96 bales cotton, all sold,	\$2,360.12
2,400 bushels cotton seed at 15c,	360.00
1,000 bushels corn at 50c,	500.00
400 bushels potatoes at 25c,	100.00
498 bales peavine hay, 10,000 bundles fodder at 50c per 100,	100.00
300 bales shucks at 40c,	120.00
20 tons straw at \$7 50,	150.00
1,500 bushels oats at 40c,	600.00
Total value farm prod'ts,	\$4,663.63

An average of 12 bales of cotton, weighing 463 pounds per bale; a cash average of \$582.95 to the mule. Crops of all kinds this year have been very satisfactory; the price, however, for the cotton crop has been very low; selling the entire crop except 48 bales, which were not ready at the time of sale, for 5.10c.

I am glad to report that the financial condition of the institution is better than for any time for the past five years. We have paid the entire amount due for the purchase of the farms; paying this year \$9,647.72, which puts the institution out of debt. I am glad to say; with valuable farming lands bought in the last few years at a cost of \$38,424.38, all of

which has been equipped at a cost of more than \$25,000.

We have turned over to the State treasurer \$10,000 adding to the amount paid the sinking fund commission and the Reed farm, making a total of \$19,649.72 paid to the State treasurer this year. Giving this large amount of money to the State, with 5 cent cotton, will make us hard up financially during the coming year.

To stock the farms we have purchased 102 head of cattle, 109 head of sheep and 6 mules, at a cost of \$2,626.73. We now have the farms well stocked with cattle, sheep and hogs, and in the near future we hope to be able to supply all the meat used by the entire institution, as well as all kinds food supplies; to this end we have been working as rapidly as possible during the three years the State has been in possession of the farms.

Thanking the board and all the officers of the institution for the prompt discharge of their duties and kindness shown the years we have worked together. All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. Neal,  
Superintendent.

### Statistics of Crime and Disaster.

The Chicago Tribune has gone to the dismal but instructive trouble of collecting the statistics of lynchings, murders, suicides, embezzlements and loss of life by disaster in 1897. The most encouraging fact revealed by its figures, whose accuracy can be accepted as only approximate, is that the number of murders is less than in 1896, while the number of legal executions for that crime is larger than the average for the last five years. Upon the other hand, the number of lynchings and suicides and the amount of money embezzled exceed the record of 1896. Deaths from disaster by land and sea show a decrease, but the destruction of life by epidemic and famine in all the world is greater than for several years.

Of special interest are the statistics of lynchings. There has been so much discussion of this subject of late that it will seem a surprise that the total of 166 for 1897, including four women victims of mob violence, is only thirty-five more than the total of 1896. The following table shows a total of 2,174 lynchings in the last thirteen years:

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1885	184	1892	235
1886	138	1893	200
1887	122	1894	190
1888	142	1895	171
1889	176	1896	131
1890	127	1897	169
1891	192		

For 1897, Texas heads the list of States with twenty-five lynchings; Alabama is charged with nineteen, Mississippi with sixteen, Georgia and Louisiana with fourteen each, Florida with twelve and Arkansas with eleven. From this bloody record, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware are exempt; and of the total lynchings, there were 146 in the South and twenty in the North. It is significant that 122 of the victims of mob murder were colored.

But the most notable feature of these statistics is that there were just twenty-three men lynched for that crime which the Southern advocates of illegal vengeance claim to be its excuse—violence to women. To this cause can be attributed only about one-fifth of all the lynchings in the South, and yet this atrocious crime is the basis of the plea of every defender of its atrocious revenge. The lynchings of alleged murderers were sixty-nine, or three times as many as the illegal reprisals for assaults upon women.

The 6,600 suicides of 1897 include actors, lawyers, editors, business men, physicians and ten clergymen. In the classification of causes of suicides, 2,889 are attributed to "despondency" and 356 to "ill health"—a most unsatisfactory separation of motives closely correlated in nearly all cases. Of methods of suicide, poison remains the favorite, with a record of 2,384, shooting ranking second with 2,136, while 870 destroyed their own lives by hanging, 596 by drowning and 357 cut their throats. Only about 20 per cent. of the suicides were women. Of murders there were 9,520 in 1897, against 10,652 in 1896. There were 128 legal executions in 1897, four more than in 1896, and of these eighty-two were in the South. There were thirty-eight more lynchings than legal executions. The money lost by embezzlement, forgery, default and bank failures was \$11,248,084, a larger record than for 1895 or 1896. The totals of life in the whole world by disaster, epidemic, famine, war and massacre is estimated as 389,077, against 246,546 in 1896.

The most significant lesson of these figures lies in the causes for lynching. They prove that the Southern advocates of mob murder are deprived of their chief plea in extenuation of this crime.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

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**CHILL & FEVER**

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